

LVII.—On new Curculionidæ from South Africa.

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[Plate V.]

Subfamily BRACHYDERINÆ.

Pomphus acuticollis, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

♂ ♀. Integument black or piceous, clothed above and below with dense, uniform, pale grey scaling.

Head rather strongly convex transversely, with a deep median furrow; the scaling dense and the setæ short, scale-like, and recumbent; the eyes produced sharply backwards, as in *Protostrophus*, with the greatest depth in the middle. *Rostrum* much narrowed in front, with the sides straight; the dorsum with two sulci diverging from the middle of the base, but not reaching the sides or apex, and with a median impression just behind the epistome, but without any median carina. *Antennæ* with joints 3–6 of the funicle equal and slightly transverse, and 7 distinctly broader. *Prothorax* about three times as broad as long, distinctly broader than the base of the elytra and widening from the apex to the base; the sides approximately straight and indefinitely denticulate, the anterior angles (as seen directly from above) acuminate and projecting obliquely outwards well beyond the eyes, the hind angles produced obliquely backwards in the form of a long spine; the front margin straight, except for a lateral sinuation for the reception of each eye; the hind margin broadly arcuate in the middle and gently sinuate externally on each side; the dorsum very strongly convex transversely and feebly so longitudinally, with an abbreviated median furrow and coarse confluent punctation, which is partly concealed by the dense scaling, the scales being arranged in rosettes. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, widest behind the middle, very broadly rounded behind (as seen from above), the actual apex being slightly drawn in, constricted at the base, so that the basal angles project shortly, and with a small sharp subhumeral tubercle on interval 9; the rows of punctures very irregular and often duplicated, scarcely diminishing behind, and the basal puncture larger than any of the others, each of which contains a minute seta; the intervals even, sufficiently indicated by the rows of recumbent scale-like setæ; the scales round, convex, very closely set, but scarcely overlapping.

Length 3·6–4·5 mm., *breadth* 1·8–2·4 mm.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: Incanine, vi. 1908 (C. W. Howard); Inyaka, Delagoa Bay, x. 1912 (K. H. Barnard).

Described from four specimens.

Readily distinguished from the two previously described species (Ann. & Mag. N. H. (9) i. 1919, p. 8) by the sharply produced eyes, the acute thoracic angles, and the recumbent scale-like setæ.

Proscaphaladeres dispar, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, rather thinly clothed with grey scales more or less intermixed with brown ones, or *vice versa*.

Head rugosely punctate, with a very deep median furrow and faint longitudinal impression on each side; the eyes very prominent, deepest much behind the middle, the posterior edge of the ocular prominence lying at right angles to the long axis of the head. *Rostrum* as long as broad, distinctly narrowed from base to apex; the dorsum flat, rugosely punctate, with an oblique sulcus running from the middle of the base to the middle of the disk on each side, and a rounded median impression just behind the epistome. *Prothorax* much broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides, widest at the middle, truncate and distinctly marginate at the base, the apex shallowly sinuate; the dorsum very convex longitudinally, with separated low shiny granules and with a very indefinite abbreviated low median ridge; the scales short and oblong, lying transversely. *Elytra* subglobose or very broadly ovate, widest before the middle, broadly rounded behind, with the actual apex invisible from above, the basal margin truncate; the dorsum with shallow striæ containing large punctures, which are partly hidden by the scaling, the intervals slightly convex, even and without rows of setæ; the scales small, ovate, much shorter than those on the prothorax, and not entirely concealing the integument. *Legs* somewhat scabrous, with fairly dense pale scaling, the tibiæ markedly denticulate internally, with the apical fringe of setæ pale, the hind pair with the dorsal edge sinuate and with the obliquely ascending portion of the corbel not longer than the truncate apical part.

Length 6.6-9.6 mm., breadth 3-5 mm.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: Delagoa Bay.

Described from thirty-eight specimens.

This species, for which a MS. name of Faust's has been retained, is nearly allied to *P. punctifrons*, Boh. (= *obesus*, Boh.), but in that species the rostrum is almost parallel-

sided; the eyes are much less prominent, deepest in the middle, and with the posterior edge not produced outwards; the prothorax is even more strongly rounded at the sides, broadest well before the middle, coarsely punctate and with only inconspicuous granules; the elytra are less distinctly granulate and the scales are much longer, being at least three or four times as long as broad; the hind tibiæ are not sinuate dorsally, and the ascending portion of the corbel is distinctly longer than the apical part.

Protostrophus indotatus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, rather thinly clothed with scaling; the elytra dorsally with grey or brownish scales (often with a metallic reflection), usually uniform, but sometimes mottled with faint darker spots, but the inflexed margins beyond stria 7 entirely bare and shiny; the pronotum darker, with extremely indefinite pale dorsal stripes; the lower surface thinly clothed with narrow pale scales and setæ, except for a dense patch of small pale scales on the metepisternum.

Head coarsely and shallowly punctate, with a broad deep median sulcus, and separated from the rostrum by a gently curved, short, deep furrow; the scaling sparse, the setæ flattened and obliquely raised; the eyes rather strongly produced backwards, deepest a little behind the middle, and the orbit not projecting on the posterior edge. *Rostrum* (excluding the mandibles) a little shorter than the basal width and with the sides gently sinuate; the dorsum quite flat, punctate like the head and without any definite carina. *Antennæ* ferruginous, the distal half of the funicle sometimes darker; the funicle with joint 1 nearly twice as long as 2, joints 3-6 moniliform and slightly transverse, 7 a little longer and broader. *Prothorax* broader than long (3:2), equally broad at base and apex, strongly rounded at the sides, widest at or a little before the middle; the apical margin truncate or feebly sinuate in the middle and sloping gently backward on each side, the base similarly truncate or sinuate in the middle but curving more strongly forward on each side, the basal angle being distinct; the dorsum with large shallow confluent punctures, readily visible through the scaling, and a well-defined, shallowly and finely punctate, smooth median line, extending from the base nearly to the apex; the setæ pale brownish, flattened, sub-recumbent, and with the apex truncate. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest a little before the middle, truncate at the base,

with the shoulders obtusely rounded and very prominent, and there much broader than the base of the prothorax; the dorsum with shallow, distinctly punctate striæ, the punctures becoming much finer towards the top of the declivity; the intervals broad and almost plane; the scales very short-ovate or almost circular, small and not quite contiguous, like those on the thorax but a little smaller; the setæ more than twice as long as the scales, flattened, and not entirely recumbent, there being two irregular rows on each dorsal interval. *Legs* black, with the tarsi red-brown, moderately densely clothed with narrow elongate pale scales and scale-like setæ; the front tibiæ with very short apical spines and none on the outer edge, the hind pair with the corbels bare.

Length 3.75–4.8 mm., *breadth* 1.8–2.25 mm.

TRANSVAAL: Pretoria, xii. 1921 (*J. C. Faure*, type).

NATAL: Charlestown, iv. 1897 (*A. E. Haviland*).

Described from thirteen specimens.

Most nearly allied to *P. (Strophosomus) ambiguus*, Fhs., which, however, has the prothorax more transverse, less narrowed behind, and much more finely punctate; the elytra are more oblong-ovate, the scales on them are elongate and the setæ are so like them as to be practically indistinguishable.

Protostrophus purcelli, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Integument black, densely clothed above with pale isabel-line scaling mingled with pale grey scales; the pronotum with a broad median brown band and a narrower one on each side of it in the basal half only; the elytra with very variable rows of brown spots along the striæ, these being usually most conspicuous in striæ 4–6 and sometimes invading most of the dorsum; the lower surface with dense pale grey scaling.

Head separated from the rostrum by a deep curved furrow in the middle only, gently convex and with a deep longitudinal median furrow; the setæ brown, spatulate and subrecumbent; eyes acutely produced backwards, with their greatest depth slightly behind the middle. *Rostrum* much shorter than its basal width, rapidly narrowing in front, with its sides gently sinuate; the dorsum almost flat, with a very shallow median rounded impression in the anterior half and a faint longitudinal one on each side, without any furrow or carina; the scaling entirely concealing the integument. *Antennæ* with joint 1 of the funicle

much longer and thicker than 2, and joints 3-7 transverse. *Prothorax* about half as broad again as long, gradually widening from the apex to behind the middle, where there is a sharp prominent angle, and then rapidly narrowed to the base, which is truncate; the front margin very shallowly sinuate in the middle and more deeply so behind each eye, the anterior angles being obliquely rounded off; the dorsum strongly convex transversely and almost flat longitudinally, with a shallow transverse impression right across the base and often a much fainter one near the apex, also a feeble median longitudinal furrow, sometimes just visible through the scaling, which otherwise conceals all the sculpture. *Elytra* oval, widest about middle, broadly rounded behind, jointly truncate at the base, but with the basal angles projecting obliquely forwards; when the scaling is intact the striae are almost concealed, the punctures appearing very minute and separated from each other by the length of two or three scales; the intervals broad and smooth, and each with a row of short, stout, recumbent, brown setae; the scales irregularly tetragonal, closely contiguous, and of the same size as those on the pronotum. *Legs* with five or six stout brown apical spines on the front tibiae and two juxtaposed a little way up the dorsal edge; the hind pair with the corbels densely squamose.

Length 3.3-3.6 mm., *breadth* 1.8-1.9 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Hope Town (*W. F. Purcell*).

Described from six specimens.

Distinguished from the other species of the genus having a similarly angulate prothorax by the squamose corbels of the hind tibiae.

Protostrophus sebakuanus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, the pronotum with the front margin red-brown, densely clothed with uniform grey scaling, but the scales towards the apex of the rostrum with a pale green or coppery reflection.

Head separated from the rostrum by a deep furrow, which is curved strongly forwards in the middle and extends to the sides; the forehead flattened, with a broad and very deep median furrow, and set with suberect flattened setae; the eyes strongly produced backwards and with the greatest depth behind the middle. *Rostrum* somewhat shorter than its basal width, much narrowed in front, with the sides gently sinuate; the dorsum quite flat, without impressions, and with only a fine median carina; clothed like the head,

except that in the apical half the scales become much smaller and are widely separated. *Antennæ* red-brown, the funicle with joint 1 longer than 2, 4-7 as long as broad, 3 a little longer. *Prothorax* transverse (3 : 5), moderately rounded at the sides, broadest about the middle, sharply constricted at the base, and just in front of the constriction on each side a very small, sharp, obliquely-projecting point; the apical and basal margins truncate and of about the same width, the latter slightly raised; the dorsum very convex transversely, flat longitudinally, but sloping slightly downwards in front, with a very narrow, faint, undulating, abbreviated median carina; the scales circular, contiguous but not overlapping, almost entirely concealing the even integument; the broad flattened setæ subrecumbent. *Elytra* regularly oval, broadest about the middle, laterally constricted at the base; the basal margin jointly and shallowly sinuate, the external angle produced obliquely outwards into a small blunt projection; the dorsal outline only gently convex, deepest about the middle; the striæ feeble, the punctures (when the scaling is intact) appearing very small and widely separated, each containing a minute horizontal seta; the intervals broad, flat, and smooth, each with a row of flattened subrecumbent setæ, sometimes duplicated; the scales like those on the pronotum, but more closely set and slightly overlapping. *Legs* densely squamose, the tarsi red-brown; the front tibiæ with very small inconspicuous apical spines, the hind pair with the corbels bare.

Length 3.5-3.9 mm., *breadth* 1.8-2 mm.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Sebakwe (*D. Dodds*).

Described from five specimens.

Superficially much resembling *P. convexicollis*, Fhs., but in that species the rostrum is not carinate, the pronotum has a median stria, the pronotum and elytra lack the basal projections, and the elytra are much more broadly rounded behind.

Protostrophus cavirostris, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 3.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, with dense sandy or sandy-grey scaling, which sometimes has a slight metallic reflection, especially at the apex of the rostrum.

Head separated from the rostrum by a deep curved furrow which is almost entirely hidden by the scaling; the forehead gently convex transversely, very finely wrinkled longitudinally, but the sculpture entirely hidden by the

scaling, except the narrow median sulcus; the setæ scale-like and slightly raised; the eyes strongly produced backwards and with the greatest depth slightly behind the middle. *Rostrum* nearly as long as the basal width, much narrowed in front, the apex being half the width of the base, and the sides gently sinuate; the dorsum transversely convex and rather uneven, with a large rounded fovea in the middle anteriorly and a scale-covered median carina in the basal half; the scaling slightly less dense at the apex. *Antennæ* red-brown, the funicle with joint 1 much longer than 2, and 3-7 slightly transverse. *Prothorax* broader than long, regularly rounded at the sides, widest at the middle, and constricted at the apex behind the eyes; the basal margin subtruncate and scarcely raised, the apex slightly narrower and gently rounded; the dorsum strongly convex transversely and almost flat longitudinally, smooth, the sculpture quite hidden by the scaling, even the abbreviated median furrow being sometimes almost obliterated. *Elytra* oval, obtusely acuminate behind, widest about the middle, and jointly sinuate at the base, with the outer angles projecting slightly forwards; the striæ feeble, the punctures very small (when the scaling is intact), separated from each other by 1-2 scale-lengths and each containing a minute seta; the intervals feebly convex, each with a row (duplicated here and there) of short subrecumbent spatulate setæ; the scales a little smaller than those on the pronotum, tetragonal or pentagonal, closely set, but not overlapping. *Legs* red-brown, densely squamose; the front tibiæ with the apical row of spines small and inconspicuous, the hind pair with the corbels bare.

Length 3-3.9 mm., *breadth* 1.5-2 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Kimberley (*Power*).

Described from four specimens.

Allied to the preceding species (*P. seabakuanus*), but characterised by the elongate and foveate rostrum, the medianly sulcate and laterally simple prothorax, and the less projecting basal angles of the elytra.

Protostrophus perditor, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, densely clothed above with sandy-grey scales; the prothorax slightly darker than the elytra, with two very indefinite paler discal stripes; the lower surface earth-brown. Sometimes interval 2 on the elytra is brown, and occasionally the whole upper surface is brownish, with a grey stripe on intervals 7 and 8.

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Head twice as broad as long, with a narrow median furrow and set with suberect spatulate setæ; the eyes not very convex, deepest at the middle, strongly produced backwards, the orbits not projecting on the hind margin; the anterior limiting furrow short, shallow, and gently curved. *Rostrum* (excluding mandibles) a little shorter than its basal width, the sides straight; the dorsum flat, with a very shallow median impression on the anterior half and without any carina; the genæ not impressed. *Antennæ* piceous, with the scape squamose; the funicle with joint 1 half as long again as 2, the remainder moniliform and slightly transverse. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long, widest at the middle, the sides moderately rounded, not constricted at the base; the front margin shallowly sinuate on each side for the reception of the eyes, the base gently arcuate, not marginate, and hardly broader than the apex; the dorsum strongly convex transversely, but plane longitudinally, quite even and without any median sulcus or carina; the spatulate setæ subrecumbent and forming a sparse fringe along the basal and lateral margins. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest at the middle, jointly truncate at the base and there but little wider than the prothorax at its widest, and very broadly rounded behind; the striæ scarcely perceptible, and the feeble punctures in them entirely hidden by the scaling; the intervals broad and each with a row of long, flattened, subrecumbent setæ; the scales small, varying in shape, fitting very closely together, and of about the same size as those on the prothorax. *Legs*: front tibiæ with an apical row of five stout spines (often broken off) and two closely juxtaposed spines at a little distance up the outer edge; the corbels of the hind pair narrowly enclosed and densely squamose. *Sternum* with the front coxæ in the middle of the prosternum; the mesepisterna narrowly separated from the elytra.

Length 2.5–3.6 mm., breadth 1.3–1.9 mm.

TRANSVAAL: Kinross, xi. 1920.

Described from ten specimens, forwarded by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria, with the information that the adults were injuring the foliage of maize and potatoes.

Nearly allied to *P. noxius*, Mshl. (Bull. Ent. Res. x. 1920 pl. xix. fig. 1), but that species differs, *inter alia*, in having the basal margin of the elytra a little narrower than the prothorax, deeply sinuate, and with the outer angles slightly projecting; the striæ are more distinct, and the punctures are visible through the scaling.

Subfamily OTIORRHYNCHINÆ.

Genus CHALEPODERUS, nov.

Head globose; the eyes prominent, their upper surface on a level with the forehead. *Rostrum* stout, dilated at the apex, the dorsal area much higher at the base than the forehead; the scrobes apical, deep, curved, and convergent behind, so that the dorsal area is constricted in the middle; the epistome bounded by a high sharp curved carina, and rather deeply emarginate on the anterior edge; the mandibles trisetose, with an obtuse median tooth and a sharp longitudinal carina; the mentum cordiform, resting on a very small peduncle, and with only two setæ, near the front margin; the lower surface of the rostrum only as long as the buccal cavity behind the closed mandibles. *Antennæ* with the scape exceeding the front margin of the prothorax; the funicle squamose; the club ovate, acuminate. *Prothorax* with the front margin truncate laterally; the front coxæ in the middle of the prosternum. *Elytra* 10-striate, without true shoulders. *Sternum* with a tubercle behind the front coxæ; the mesepisternum reaching the elytra, the epimeron much reduced; the metasternum much shorter than the mid-coxæ; the episternal suture obliterated in the apical half; the hind coxæ reaching the elytra. *Legs* without a trochanteral bristle; the femora unarmed; the tibiæ straight, minutely denticulate internally, shortly mucronate, the hind pair dilated at the apex, the corbels broadly enclosed and bare; the tarsi spongy beneath, the claws free and with a basal seta. *Venter* with the intercoxal process broadly truncate, but narrower than a hind coxa; ventrite 1 (3) with the apical margin truncate, 2 (4) a little longer than either of the next two, 5 (7) forming an equilateral triangle with the apex rounded in ♀, much shorter and more broadly rounded in ♂.

Genotype, *Chalepoderus hiaticollis*, sp. n.

Allied to *Pycoderes*, Schh., but in that genus the base of the rostrum is not higher than the forehead; the inner edges of the scrobes are straight, so that the interscrobal area is parallel-sided; the lower surface of the rostrum is much longer than the buccal aperture behind the closed mandibles, which have a sharp tooth and no longitudinal carina; the centrosternal piece is not tuberculate behind the front coxæ, and there is a distinct trochanteral bristle; the intercoxal process of the venter is rounded at the base; and the bare portion of the corbels of the hind tibiæ is narrowly transverse instead of broadly rhomboidal.

Chalepoderus hiaticollis, sp. n. (Pl. V. figs. 9, 9 a.)

♂ ♀. Integument black or piceous, covered with dense uniform earth-brown scaling.

Head with the forehead broad, quite flat, and rather strongly wrinkled longitudinally, but the sculpture almost entirely concealed by the scaling; the eyes longitudinal, rather strongly convex. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, slightly narrowed from the base to the middle, then dilated to near the apex; the elevated dorsal area narrowest just behind the scrobes and much dilated behind, with a broad shallow depression in the middle, rather steeply declivous at the base, and with the basal angles broadly rounded; the interantennal area impressed, shining, strongly punctate, and with isolated scales in the punctures, with a low median carina in front, turning into a short deep stria behind. *Antennae* with the scape gently curved, gradually clavate, densely squamose, and with stout subrecumbent setae; the funicle with joint 2 a little longer and not more slender than 1, 3 shorter than 1, 4-7 still shorter, subequal, and longer than broad. *Prothorax* about twice as broad as long, the basal margin truncate and fitting under the base of the elytra; the dorsum closely set (except along the apical area) with squamose conical tubercles, which are highest, and form a steep wall, along each side of the broad median sulcus, there being also an oblique non-tuberculate impression on each side in the basal half; each tubercle with a stout compressed seta at its apex. *Elytra* broadly ovate, widest somewhat before the middle, jointly but shallowly sinuate at the base, and obtusely acuminate at the apex; the longitudinal outline rising very steeply for a short distance from the base, then moderately convex, the posterior declivity steep and the actual apex somewhat retracted; the dorsum deeply striate, the striae becoming shallower behind and containing spaced punctures that are completely hidden by the scaling; the intervals broad and convex, each bearing a row of obliquely raised, flattened setae; the scales smaller than those on the pronotum, not overlapping, round, convex, and finely ribbed. *Legs* densely squamose and with numerous subrecumbent setae.

Length 6.5-7.75 mm., *breadth* 3.5-4 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: East London, 1915 (*Lightfoot*).

Described from four specimens.

Porpacus vesiculatus, sp. n. (Pl. V. figs. 4, 4 a.)

♂ ♀. Integument piceous, densely clothed with earth-brown scaling.

Head flattened above and densely covered with upright cup-shaped scales, the whole appearing like a honeycomb, with two inflated vesicular setæ near the vertex, appearing like puff-balls and covered with minute granules; a high elevation above each eye, clothed like the head and crowned with three or four vesicular setæ; the sides of the head almost parallel, and both just visible outside the eyes at the same time when viewed directly from above; the lower surface with deep longitudinal striæ on each side. *Rostrum* as broad as the head, subquadrate, with dense honeycomb scaling; the elevated dorsal area widest at the base and rapidly narrowing as far as the antennæ, then widening again for a short distance, with a very deep median furrow and a row of three vesicular setæ on each side of the base. *Antennæ* very stout, the broad scape strongly curved and with dense honeycomb scaling and numerous erect vesicular setæ; the funicle scarcely narrowing towards the apex, with honeycomb scaling and stout erect setæ, which become progressively finer in the apical half, joint 2 as long as 1, the remainder subequal and strongly transverse. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long, gradually narrowed in front, subtruncate at the apex and feebly bisinuate at the base; the whole surface clothed with honeycomb scaling, with two admedian ridges, each bearing about nine vesicular setæ, on each side a lower sublateral ridge (bearing three or four setæ) running from the base to two-thirds the length, and beyond these another still lower complete lateral ridge. *Elytra* suboblong, broadly rounded behind, with the sides sloping obliquely to the angulate shoulder and thence parallel to beyond the middle; the striæ shallow, containing rows of large deep punctures which are lined with scaling; the intervals slightly convex, 1, 3, 5, 7 being a trifle higher than the others and each bearing a row of erect inflated granulated setæ which are deeply concave on the posterior face; at the base of intervals 3 and 5 and on the shoulder a clump of 2-4 setæ, and a similar clump on a small tubercle towards the base of interval 9, but lying behind the shoulder; a low tubercle bearing a tuft of setæ at the top of the declivity on intervals 3 and 5; the scales small, flat, overlapping, and somewhat indistinct. *Legs* with dense honeycomb scaling and erect inflated setæ; the front tibiae with a row of five separated black spines along the apical margin.

Length 4.5-6 mm., *breadth* 2.1-3 mm.

CAPE PROVINCE: Willowmore (*Dr. H. Brauns*, type); Algoa Bay (*Brauns*); Knysna (*Jarvis*).

Described from seven specimens.

A much narrower insect than *P. horridus*, Boh., which

differs in the two horn-like prominences at the base of the rostrum and the lateral tubercles on the prothorax; joint 2 of the funicle is much longer than 1, and the remaining joints longer than broad; the head is strongly narrowed in front and longitudinally striate above, the scaling being flat and not honeycombed, etc.

Trachyphlaeus hardenbergi, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 8.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, densely clothed above and below with small brown scales intermingled with an earthy indumentum.

Head appearing almost flat on the forehead and with a low elevation over each eye; but when scraped it is concave, longitudinally striate, with a median sulcus and a high crest above each eye, and it is separated from the rostrum by a sharply angulated furrow that is normally concealed. *Rostrum* as broad as the head, nearly as long as broad, with the sides quite straight and parallel; the dorsal area broad and parallel-sided, slightly overhanging the scrobes at the sides, and normally almost flat, but when scraped appearing deeply excavated longitudinally, with a slight median carina in the basal half; the scrobes continued broadly and deeply right up to the eyes; the mentum with only two discal setæ. *Antennæ* with the scape broad, slightly curved, gradually widened towards the apex, squamose, and with short, recumbent, scale-like setæ; the funicle with joint 1 as long as 2+3, joints 3-7 equal and strongly transverse; the club not broader than the funicle. *Prothorax* half as broad again as long, strongly rounded at the sides, widest at the middle, and constricted at the apex, the constriction continued across the dorsum as a shallow impression; the apex truncate, the base arcuate; the dorsum very convex transversely and somewhat uneven, and when scraped very rugosely sculptured, the indumentum being very thick; the setæ short, scale-like, carinate, and sub-recumbent. *Elytra* subquadrate, deeply sinuate at the base, sinuately dilated from the base to the prominent subhumeral angulation, thence almost parallel-sided to far beyond the middle, and broadly subtruncate at the apex, as seen directly from above, the posterior declivity being almost perpendicular; the dorsum with intervals 3, 5, 7 slightly more raised than the others, and 2 and 4 each bearing a low rounded prominence at the summit of the declivity; when scraped the shallow striæ are seen to contain large quadrate punctures; the setæ like those on the pronotum and more numerous on the elevated intervals. *Legs*: the tibiæ with an apical fringe of five or six very short, closely set spines,

and none on the outer edge of the front pair, the hind corbels narrowly enclosed, and only the front tibiae mucronate; the tarsal claws unusually small.

Length 2.7–3.3 mm., *breadth* 1.5–2 mm.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA: Umbelusi, iii. 1921 (*C. B. Hardenberg*).

Described from sixteen specimens.

Distinguished from all the known South African species by the uneven elytral intervals.

Subfamily TANYRRHYNCHINÆ.

Malosomus pumilus, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Integument black, rather shiny, clothed above and below (except on the lower surface of the head and rostrum) with fairly dense, greyish-white scales.

Head subcylindrical and not compressed laterally below, the distance from the edge of the prothorax to the hind margin of the eye nearly equal to the length of the eye; the upper and lateral surfaces with close shallow punctation, the lower surface impunctate; the punctures on the forehead longitudinally confluent, the space between the eyes being equal to the interantennal space; the eyes quite flat. *Rostrum* straight, subconical, stout, about as long as the pronotum, slightly narrowing from base to apex (the sides being quite straight and continuous with those of the head), but tapering rapidly when viewed from the side; the scrobes entirely dorsal, completely exposed, almost as wide as the interantennal space (which is not dilated in front), the lateral edge forming the dorsal margin of the rostrum and continued right to the apex, so that the external apical angles are sharply rectangular; the dorsum with shallow confluent punctation and feebly tricarinate in the middle, the lower surface finely striolate at the base, sparsely punctate elsewhere and without any median sulcus. *Prothorax* much broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides, broadest at the middle, the basal and apical margins arcuate; the dorsal outline feebly convex, the apex being lower than the base; the upper surface with shallow confluent punctation, normally hidden by the scaling, and without any median furrow or carina. *Elytra* broadly ovate, strongly rounded at the sides, widest before the middle and obtusely acuminate at the apex, the basal margin regularly sinuate; the dorsal outline only moderately convex, the posterior declivity sloping inwards, so that the apex of the elytra is not visible from above; the shallow striae with distinct punctures, which are, however,

almost concealed by the scaling; the intervals almost flat, each bearing a row of short spatulate suberect pale setæ; the scales oval, more or less contiguous, but not overlapping. *Legs* rufescent, with dense pale scaling.

Length 2·3 mm., *breadth* 1·2 mm.

ORANGE FREE STATE: Bloemfontein, iv. 1918, on grass.

Described from six specimens forwarded by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria.

Distinguished from all the previously described species of the genus by its very small size, the broadly exposed rostral scrobes, and the parallel-sided interantennal area.

Genus EUONYCHUS, nom. nov.

Euonyx, Marshall (nec Norman, 1867), Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) i. 1908, p. 19.

Unfortunately the generic name *Euonyx*, Norm., was inadvertently omitted from Scudder's 'Nomenclator,' so that I was not aware of its having been used previously when this genus was described, and a new name is therefore now proposed for it.

The discovery of a second species renders necessary a modification of some of the generic characters. The apical dilatation of the rostrum in the genotype, *E. sulcirostris*, Mshl., is clearly of specific value only; and in the new species the rostrum is not entirely continuous with the forehead, for there is a shallow transverse furrow separating them in the middle, which does not reach the lateral margins and is sometimes almost obliterated by the scaling.

Euonychus bivittatus, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 7.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, densely clothed with scaling, which on the whole lower surface, legs, and inflexed margins of the elytra up to stria 6 is grey, usually with a pinkish reflection; the head and rostrum with mingled brown and grey scales; the dorsum of the prothorax and elytra dark brown (in ♂) with two grey stripes starting at the apex of the prothorax and continued along interval 3 of each elytron to well behind the middle; interval 2 with grey scaling for a short distance at the base, intervals 4 and 5 with a few variable grey flecks, and the declivity either brown mottled with grey or *vice versâ*. In the ♀ the brown of the upper surface is lighter and the pale markings are therefore less conspicuous.

Head separated from the rostrum by an abbreviated

shallow transverse stria (sometimes obliterated by scaling) and with a median longitudinal furrow continued right up to the vertex; the setæ subrecumbent and scale-like. *Rostrum* as long as the prothorax, gently curved, narrowed from the base to the middle, and thence parallel-sided; the dorsum with the basal half rugulose and with a very shallow median furrow, but the sculpture quite hidden by the scaling; the apical area flat, with the lateral margins sharply carinate and slightly overhanging the sides, the carinæ continued right to the apex, the external apical angles forming rounded right angles; the lower surface bare, and coarsely and closely punctate; the apical portion of the scrobes not truly dorsal in position. *Antennæ* with the scape reaching the middle of the eye in the position of rest. *Prothorax* transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, broadest a little before the middle, constricted just before the base, which is but little wider than the apex; the basal margin subtruncate and distinctly marginate, the apical arcuate; the dorsum strongly convex transversely and slightly so longitudinally, with a narrow flattened median carina, which is sometimes hidden by the scaling like the rest of the sculpture; the setæ very inconspicuous, small, scale-like, and subrecumbent. *Elytra* ovate, broadest about the middle, more strongly rounded at the sides, and more narrowed at the base in the ♀; the basal margin sinuate, much more deeply so in the ♀; the dorsal outline strongly convex, deepest at (♀) or far behind the middle (♂), the posterior declivity perpendicular; the striae in perfect specimens appearing very fine and shallow, but the punctures just visible through the scaling, each containing a minute recumbent seta; the intervals almost flat, each bearing a row of short, curved, scale-like setæ.

Length 2·5 mm., *breadth* 1·2 mm.

ORANGE FREE STATE: Petrusburg, i. 1919, on grass.

Described from four specimens received from the Division of Entomology, Pretoria.

The only other known species *E. sulcirostris*, Mshl. (1908), is uniformly grey or pale fawn, and has a very differently constructed rostrum; the elevated transverse ridges on each side of the apex give it the appearance of a pig's snout, and the apical half of the dorsal area is parallel-sided and without any lateral carinæ, so that the apices of the scrobes appear more dorsal in position; the lower surface of the rostrum is finely and sparsely punctate, etc.

Subfamily *RHYTIRRHININÆ*.Genus *PHILETÆROBIUS*, nov.

Body much flattened dorso-ventrally. *Head* continuous with the rostrum, strongly exerted, the distance between the hind margin of the eye and the prothorax being equal to the length of the eye; the eyes quite flat, of irregular shape, and entirely concealed from above. *Rostrum* very stout, deflexed, narrower than the head at the base, but gradually dilated in front, the depth equal to the basal width, the sides almost vertical; the scrobes very deep, sharply defined, curving downwards in front of the eye and uniting shallowly beneath; the scaling evenly continuous right up to the apical margin, which is broadly truncate; the buccal aperture very oblique, the mandibles not projecting, bidentate, and squamose at the base; the submentum hardly pedunculate, the mentum rather large, but leaving the maxillary palpi exposed at the sides and bearing two discal setæ. *Antennæ* squamose; the scape short, gently curved, and just reaching the front margin of the eye; the funicle 7-jointed; the club ovate, about as long as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ preceding joints, and without definite annulations. *Prothorax* vertically truncate in front, without any trace of a prosternal furrow; the transverse prosternal stria deep and placed about halfway between the coxæ and the front margin. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* much flattened, strongly inflexed at the sides so as to embrace the abdomen, much broader than the prothorax, obliquely rounded at the shoulders, with 10 striæ. *Legs* with the front coxæ contiguous, the middle pair rather and the hind pair very widely separated; the trochanters without a seta; the femora gradually and not very strongly clavate, simple, the hind pair reaching only the apex of the 3rd visible ventrite; the tibiæ shortly mucronate at the apex, with the dorsal edge somewhat flattened and deeply sinuate in the hind pair, more shallowly so in the anterior pairs, the apical margin armed with 6-8 stout spines in front of the tarsus and 2-3 behind it; the tarsi short and rather stout, not spongy beneath, but squamose and setose, joint 2 transverse, joint 3 a little longer and bilobate, but scarcely broader; the hinder claw reduced to a minute tooth at the base of the other. *Sternum* with the mesosternal process rather prominent, the mesepisterna reaching the elytra and the mesepimera very small; the metasternum much longer than the middle coxæ, its episterna broad, but the suture visible only as a mere rudiment at the base; the hind coxæ separated from the elytra by a little more than their own

width. *Venter* with the intercoxal process gently arcuate and twice as broad as the adjoining coxa; ventrite 1 (nominal) fused with 2 except at the sides, and 2 as long as 3 and 4.

Genotype, *Philetærobius nidicola*, sp. n.

In spite of various important structural differences, the remarkable species for which this genus is founded may best be regarded as a very aberrant form allied to *Gronops*, Schh. The most salient distinctions are: the downwardly directed scrobes, the exerted head, the absence of a prosternal furrow and postocular lobes on the prothorax, the much smaller mesepimera, the unusual tarsal claws, and the much larger sessile mentum.

Philetærobius nidicola, sp. n. (Pl. V. figs. 5, 5 a.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, densely covered with an indumentum of more or less fused scales, which sometimes present a tessellated appearance on the elytra; the head and rostrum dark brown with the apex of the latter and a median stripe on the vertex creamy or buff with a metallic reflection; the pronotum black, irregularly mottled with terra-cotta, or *vice versâ*; the elytra terra-cotta, with irregular spots formed by a rosette-like arrangement of black scales round a puncture and scattered greenish-white scales, the black colour sometimes invading nearly the whole of the disk as far as stria 6; the lower surface with dense pearl-grey scaling, turning to buff towards the sides and apex of the venter.

Head broadly and shallowly constricted behind the eyes, with close shallow punctation that is visible through the scaling; the forehead broadly rounded laterally, concealing the eyes, with a deep median depression continuous with that on the rostrum and with very short, stout, erect setæ; the eyes quite flat, longitudinal, deepest in front, narrowing rapidly behind, and with the upper margin quite straight. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, widening from base to apex; the upper surface in the same plane as the forehead, with its lateral margins rounded and with a very deep median furrow in the basal half, the sculpturing there hidden by the scaling, and the setæ like those on the forehead; the pale declivous apical area gently convex transversely and with longer, broader, and paler erect setæ. *Antennæ* with joint 2 of the funicle about as long as broad, 1 a little longer, and 3-7 transverse and of about the same width. *Prothorax* as long as broad, rounded at the sides, widest before the

middle, constricted near the apex, the constriction continued obliquely and shallowly towards the disk; the basal margin broadly arcuate, the apical truncate; the disk flat in the middle and gently sloping at the sides, with close shallow punctures almost hidden by the scaling and a few very short, stout, subrecumbent setæ; the apical area broadly elevated and very convex longitudinally. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, much flattened, parallel-sided for the greater part of their length, bluntly acuminate behind, slightly dehiscent at the apex, and with the base deeply and jointly sinuate; striæ 1-6 broad and shallow, containing large close punctures and running in pairs, intervals 3 and 5 being slightly more raised than the others, though interval 1 is still more strongly raised on the declivity only and interval 9 terminates in a transverse callus just above the apex; striæ 1 and 2 unite at the base in a deep fovea, which is narrowly bounded in front by the basal margin; striæ 3 and 4 curve inwards at the base into a similar fovea, which, however, breaks through the basal margin; 5 and 6 do not reach the base, 7 and 8 are scarcely distinguishable at all, and 9 and 10 are shallow in the apical half and obsolete in the basal third; the alternate intervals with very short, thick, black, subrecumbent setæ. *Legs* with dense pale vermiculate scaling, the dorsal edge of the tibiæ (except the apical fourth) and the basal half of the hind femora being brown.

Length 3·5-4·3 mm., *breadth* 1·6-2 mm.

SOUTH AFRICA: without exact locality, from nest of social weaver-bird (*Philetarus socius*).

Described from five specimens. The only external sexual difference appears to be the slighter deeper ventral impression in the ♂.

Subfamily *HYPERINÆ*.

Chloropholus africanus, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 11.)

♂ ♀. Integument black, with dense brown scaling and markings of pale fawn and black, the pale scales having a slight metallic reflection; the head pale fawn; the pronotum brown, with two indefinite curved pale stripes, which are broadest towards the base and divide the dorsum into three parts, of which the middle one is somewhat broader and darker than either of the others; the scutellum pale fawn; the elytra brown, with two very irregular broken bands formed of pale fawn spots, one running from behind the shoulder to the middle of the suture, the other behind the middle, and sometimes almost connected together by pale spots on intervals 5 or 6; the lateral margin

continuously pale fawn, a variable row of pale spots on interval 1, and a large triangular pale patch at the apex of each elytron enclosing a black spot; a small black patch round the scutellum, a rather larger one on each shoulder, and some irregular and indefinite black spots between the pale bands and on the declivity.

Head convex, rugosely punctate, and with very elongate scales, which do not entirely conceal the integument; the forehead about as broad as the antennal club, with an elongate median fovea and with the scales densely overlapping and obliquely raised. *Rostrum* about as long as the pronotum, gradually widened from base to apex, coarsely and confluent punctate, with a rather broad, low, smooth median carina, and clothed with transverse setiform scales. *Antennæ* red-brown; the scape gradually clavate and sparsely setose; the funicle with the two basal joints equal, the remainder about as long as broad or slightly transverse. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long, strongly rounded at the sides, widest close to the base, and rapidly narrowed in front; the apex sinuate, the base feebly arcuate, and the longitudinal outline strongly convex; the dorsum with close, even, reticulate punctation throughout; the scales linear, emarginate at the apex, and not entirely hiding the integument, especially in the darker median area. *Elytra* oblong-ovate, truncate at the base, parallel-sided from the shoulders to beyond the middle, and broadly rounded behind; the dorsal outline gently convex and deepest about the middle; the striæ fine, but becoming rather deeper behind, the separated punctures showing through the scaling and each containing a minute horizontal seta; the intervals broad and even, flat on the disk, slightly convex towards the sides and apex, and without rows of setæ; the scales linear, subtruncate, slightly overlapping, but not entirely concealing the integument. *Legs* black, with dense linear pale scales, the tarsi red-brown. *Venter*: anal ventrite of ♂ with two widely separated tufts of hairs on the apical margin.

Length 7-8.5 mm., *breadth* 3.75-4.5 mm.

NYASALAND: Cholo, 1919 (*R. C. Wood*). PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Caia, Zambesi R., ix.-xi. 1910 (*Dr. H. Swale*, type). NATAL: Kraantzkloof, 1903 (*H. Bell Marley*); Durban, ix. 1913 (*Marley*).

Described from thirteen specimens.

The two Natal specimens have the general brown scaling much lighter than in the typical form, so that the pale markings appear much less conspicuous; they have also a broad median brown stripe on the apical half of the venter.

This is the only species of the genus as yet known from

the African continent, and there are no characters which justify its generic separation from the Madagascar forms. Its general facies is quite that of *C. nigropunctatus*, Gory.

Subfamily *BALANININÆ*.

Timola posticata, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 10.)

♂ ♀. Integument piceous brown, the pronotum blackish; the head and prothorax rather thinly clothed with grey or greyish-buff setiform scaling, the latter with three very indefinite stripes formed of slightly denser scales, the darker area on each side of the median stripe bearing scattered brown scales; the elytra with a little more than the basal half of the disk clothed principally with brown setiform scales from stria 1 to 7, elsewhere grey or greyish buff, but intervals 3-6 often with more or less light brown scaling on the declivity, the front margin of the pale apical area being deeply sinuate on each elytron.

Rostrum strongly curved, with coarse, longitudinally confluent punctures and a distinct median carina in the basal half, and there thinly clothed with transverse setiform scales; the punctures distinctly finer and sparser on the apical half, but only slightly finer in the ♀ than in the ♂; the antennal insertion at (♀) or just beyond the middle (♂); the length only slightly less in the ♂; mandibles with a laterally projecting blunt tooth at the base (sometimes obsolete) and a similar downwardly projecting one below it. *Antennæ* with the scape gently curved and with a few setiform scales towards the apex; the funicle with the joints progressively diminishing in length, but even the apical ones longer than broad, and 1 a little longer than 2 and 3. *Prothorax* broader than long, subparallel-sided from the base to near the middle, then narrowing rapidly and subtubulate at the apex; the base bisinuate, the apex truncate dorsally and with feeble postocular lobes; the dorsum longitudinally rugulose, the integument being clearly visible through the rather thin, transverse, elongate, setiform scales. *Scutellum* with long, dense, raised scales. *Elytra* ovate, widest at the rather prominent rounded shoulders and rapidly narrowing to the apices, which are slightly dehiscent; the striae broad and deep and with large deep elongate punctures, each containing a long setiform scale on its anterior slope; the intervals finely rugulose, plane and broader than the striae. *Legs* rather densely clothed with grey setiform scaling; the femora quite simple, all the tibiae with a short apical mucro.

Length 6-7.5 mm., *breadth* 3-3.6 mm.

S. RHODESIA : Umtali, xii. 1900 (*G. A. K. M.*) ; Bulawayo, xii. 1919 (*A. J. T. Janse*, type) ; Sawmills, xii. 1921 (*Dr. G. Arnold*). TRANSVAAL : White River, xii. 1906 (*H. Fry*). ORANGE FREE STATE : Lindeque Drift, xii. 1905 (*H. Fry*).

Described from ten specimens.

Among the species of *Balaninus* described from South Africa, the following must certainly be referred to the genus *Timola*, Pasc. (1886):—*albovarius*, Fhs., *apicalis*, Fhs., *hispidus*, Fhs., *murinus*, Fhs., *notatus*, Fhs., *strigirostris*, Fhs., and *suturalis*, Gyl. (genotype).

Subfamily CRYPTORRHYNCHINÆ.

Ocladius vau, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 6.)

♂ ♀. Integument red-brown, with the prothorax and the disk of the elytra more or less black; the prothorax with thin, recumbent, white setæ; the elytra with a pattern formed of short white setiform scales that are easily abraded: a common broad basal patch extending on each side to stria 3 (sometimes triangular in shape); a small patch at the base of intervals 5 and 9; a stripe starting at the base of interval 7 and continuing parallel with the lateral margin to the suture on the declivity; a common V-shaped mark on the disk, the apex being produced backwards along the suture to join the transverse band on the declivity.

Head finely aciculate, with very large shallow confluent punctures, and with sparse recumbent long white or yellow setæ, the three rostral carinæ extending shortly on to the forehead. *Rostrum* with three dorsal carinæ and four deep punctate sulci, the carinæ reaching the middle (♂) or extending a little beyond it (♀); the outer sulci reaching the apex, the inner pair distinctly shorter and converted (in ♀) into a row of disconnected punctures towards the apex; the ♀ with a row of separate punctures in the basal half above the scrobe, which in the ♂ coalesce to form a shallow furrow; towards the apex there are a few long erect setæ in the ♂ only. *Antennæ* testaceous; the funicle with joint 1 evidently longer than 2, 2–6 longer than broad, and 7 slightly transverse. *Prothorax* subconical, slightly rounded at the sides, and shallowly constricted at the apex, set with large deep punctures that are longitudinally confluent; the intervals between the punctures forming somewhat irregular, narrow, impunctate carinæ, the median one being straight and slightly higher than the others; most of the punctures with stout, recumbent, white or yellowish setæ, a few containing longer finer erect setæ. *Elytra* subglobose, smooth, rather

shiny, minutely aciculate, and with nine regular longitudinal rows of small spaced punctures which become larger and coarser near the apex, the first basal puncture of each row being much larger and deeper than those immediately succeeding it; the intervals very broad, 1, 3, and 5 bearing a row of very distinct punctures, each containing a long erect seta; the suture slightly elevated from the base to the V-shaped marking. *Legs* with the posterior pairs of femora not carinate dorsally, with very shallow confluent punctures on the upper half of the outer face, and with two broad sulci on the lower half; the tibiæ not narrowed dorso-ventrally towards the apex, the hind pair with the dorsal edge sharply denticulate, the outer and inner faces being neither sulcate nor punctate, the denticles very indistinct on the median pair, and the front pair simply carinate dorsally. *Sternum*: the front part of the metasternum on a level with the mesosternum and slightly sloping upwards behind, the posterior edge of the pectoral canal not being sharply delimited. *Venter* with ventrite 1 (3) sloping gradually upwards from base to apex, the apical margin with a small raised lobe on each side, the middle forming an arcuate carina very slightly overhanging ventrite 2 (4), which slopes very steeply downwards from base to apex.

Length 3-3.75 mm., *breadth* 2-2.25 mm.

ORANGE FREE STATE: Bloemfontein, iii. 1918.

Described from six specimens forwarded by the Division of Entomology, Pretoria.

In general facies much resembling *O. obliquesetosus*, Fhs., but in that species the punctures on the pronotum are much larger and the intervals do not form longitudinal carinæ; the elytra bear only five or six oblique rows of minute setigerous punctures, which are not enlarged behind, and there are no large punctures at the base; the femora are scarcely sulcate externally, and the tibiæ are simply carinate dorsally; and there is no elevation at the junction of ventrites 1 and 2.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. *Pomphus acuticollis*, sp. n.

Fig. 2. *Protostrophus purcelli*, sp. n.

Fig. 3. — *cavirostris*, sp. n.

Fig. 4. *Porpacus vesiculatus*, sp. n.; a, lateral view of head.

Fig. 5. *Philetærobius nidicola*, gen. et sp. n.; a, lateral view of head.

Fig. 6. *Ocladius vau*, sp. n.

Fig. 7. *Euonychus bivittatus*, sp. n.

Fig. 8. *Trachyphlæus hardenbergi*, sp. n.

Fig. 9. *Chalepoderus hiaticollis*, sp. n.; a, lateral view of head.

Fig. 10. *Timola posticata*, sp. n.

Fig. 11. *Chloropholus africanus*, sp. n.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



5a



9a



4a



9



10



11

O F Tassart